



FOR YOUR INFORMATION № 248



Tendencias en bibliotecas Trends in Libraries Weblíografía 04/06

Artículos/Articles

Abels, Eileen; et al. **"Competencies for Information Professionals of the 21st Century Revised edition."** Special Libraries Association Board of Directors by the Special Committee on Competencies for Special Librarians (June, 2003).

An information professional (IP) strategically uses information in his/her job to advance the mission of the organization. The IP accomplishes this through the development, deployment, and management of information resources and services.

<http://www.sla.org/content/learn/comp2003/index.cfm>

Breeding, Marshall. **"Reshuffling the Deck."** *Library Journal* (April 1, 2006).

Following a phase of market fragmentation and gradual product evolution, major business transitions and industry dynamics greatly transformed the library automation marketplace. Companies focused on products and technologies geared toward helping libraries cope with electronic resources.

<http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6319048.html>

Brynko, Barbara. **"Top 10 Technology Trends."** *Information Today*, vol. 23, Issue 3 (March, 2006).

Discusses the top ten information technology trends discussed at the SIIA Information Industry Summit held in New York from January 31 to February 1, 2006. Blogging software will be integrated with other software. Video blogging technology is also expected to become more practical for more people. Voice-over Internet Protocol will develop more applications. Mesh technology will enable highly distributed bandwidth. The importance of location-based services becomes evident. Broadband will also be used over the power line. Finally, mobile devices will become the primary mode of communication.

(Este artículo debe ser solicitado a través de nuestro correo electrónico OutreachB@state.gov / This article must be request by our e-mail OutreachB@state.gov)

Caplan, Priscilla. **"DOI: ¿Sí o no?"** *The Public-Access Computer Systems*, Review 9, No. 1 (1998).

DOI significa identificador de objetos digitales ("digital object identifier"), que no es sólo un identificador sino un sistema completo para asignar, mantener, resolver y utilizar identificadores permanentes.

<http://www.bibnal.edu.ar/paginas/recursosbiblio/doi.htm>

Cockerham, Ann. **"Propiedad intelectual en la era digital."** American Library Association (1998).

En EE.UU., la ley de propiedad intelectual sirvió para equilibrar los derechos de los titulares de la propiedad intelectual con el interés público de acceso a la información. Sin embargo, con el desarrollo de la internet surgieron nuevas preguntas sobre los derechos de los titulares y de los usuarios.

<http://www.bibnal.edu.ar/paginas/recursosbiblio/intellectual.htm>

DiLauro, Tim, et al. **"Document Recognition for a Million Books."** D-Lib Magazine, vol. 12, No. 3 (March, 2006).

As initiatives such as Google Book Search and the Open Content Alliance advance efforts to digitize millions of books, there is great potential to make available vast amounts of information. To truly unlock this knowledge, however, it will be necessary to process the resulting digital page images to recognize important content, including both the semantic and structural aspects.

<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/march06/choudhury/03choudhury.html>

Fabos, Bettina. **"The Commercialized Web: Challenges for Libraries and Democracy"** Library Trends, vol. 53, No. 4 (Spring, 2005).

The Global Brand of the Year in 2003 title did not go to Coca-Cola, Nike, or Starbucks, but to Google, a highly used but lightly promoted search engine. To think of Google as a brand is important because it underscores how closely mainstream online information resources are tied to the commercial economy.

http://puboff.lis.uiuc.edu/catalog/trends/53_4.html

Herrero-Solana, Víctor & Claudia Ríos-Gómez. **"Producción latinoamericana en biblioteconomía y documentación en el Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) 1966-2003"**. Information Research, vol. 11 No. 2 (January, 2006).

Revisión de algunos estudios sobre producción científica latinoamericana en biblioteconomía y documentación; y se constata la carencia de trabajos que traten el tema desde una perspectiva de análisis de dominio.

<http://informationr.net/ir/11-2/paper247.html>

Kniffel, Leonard. **"You Have to See It for Yourself."** American Libraries (April, 2006).

In some strange way, the city of New Orleans is like a library. Culturally, it's part of the backbone of the nation. Economically, it's hurting, and some skeptics are questioning why we should invest in it when it's all below sea level (or in the case of libraries, when everything is on the internet).

<http://www.ala.org/ala/alonline/selectedarticles/kniffelneworleans.htm>

Leiner, Barry M. **"El alcance de la biblioteca digital"**, informe presentado al DLib Working Group on Digital Library Metrics el 16 de enero de 1998.

En el primer encuentro del DLib Working Group on Digital Library Metrics, celebrado el 7 y 8 de enero de 1998 en la Universidad de Stanford, tuvo lugar un debate en torno a qué queríamos decir con el término "biblioteca digital". Llegamos a la conclusión de que nos iba a resultar muy útil llegar a una definición del término, pero coincidimos en que sólo la utilizaríamos en nuestras deliberaciones; es decir, no podíamos ni apuntábamos a lograr un consenso general. El objetivo de este informe es iniciar el debate.

<http://www.bibnal.edu.ar/paginas/recursosbiblio/scope.htm>

Merlo Vega, José Antonio. **"Nuevas demandas y nuevos servicios en las bibliotecas públicas"**, *Memorias I Congreso Nacional de Bibliotecas Públicas* (noviembre de 2002).

Desde la aparición de las primeras bibliotecas públicas, éstas han desempeñado una función social similar a la que prestan en la actualidad: poner a disposición de los usuarios colecciones para su consulta, con la intención de contribuir a su formación, a su desarrollo personal y a su ocio. La creación de bibliotecas públicas puede entenderse como una conquista social y éstas deben considerarse como una señal del desarrollo de una sociedad, ya que desde la biblioteca pública se garantiza el libre acceso al conocimiento.

<http://exlibris.usal.es/merlo/escritos/pdf/demandas.pdf>

Molyneux, Robert E. **"Recent Funding Trends."** *American Libraries*, vol. 37, Issue 3 (March, 2006).

Reports on recent funding trends affecting public libraries in the U.S., the underlying causes and future trends, as of March 2006: total income and operating expenditures between 1992 and 2003; states that experienced a decrease in the percentage of total income per capita; and expectations for library budgets.

(Este artículo debe ser solicitado a través de nuestro correo electrónico OutreachB@state.gov / This article must be request by our e-mail OutreachB@state.gov).

Rogers, Michael. **"Colorado State Library Talks Virtual Reference."** *Library Journal*, vol. 130, Issue 15 (September 15, 2005).

The Colorado State Library recently hosted a Denver symposium devoted to the subject, which revealed that steady growth in usage is the norm, with volume doubled in some states over last year. In 2002, CSL hosted a Collaborative Virtual Reference Symposium in Denver, designed to help state library agencies and other consortia launch their own services. A follow-up symposium drew 120 attendees from 25 states, Australia, Canada, and Kosovo who came to learn and share their experiences at the international, national, state, and consortial levels.

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Vallandingham, Christopher. **"Propagating the Species: Will Librarians Go the Way of the Dodo Bird?"** *Spectrum Magazine (American Association of Law Libraries)*, vol. 7, No.5. (February, 2003).

Given the aging of librarians and the uncertainty of librarianship in the digital age, one might wonder whether librarians are doomed to fade into history like medieval alchemists, certainly leaving their mark on history but no longer a distinct profession. However, the fate of law librarianship may ultimately be tied to how effectively the general library community can recruit new librarians to overcome its own dwindling numbers of information professionals.

<http://www.aallnet.org/committee/rllc/vallandinghamarticle.pdf>

Walter, Scott. **"What 2.0 Means to Me."** *Libraries and Learning* (March 10, 2006).

While most of the discussion around Library 2.0 has noted its connection to the (equally arcane) Web 2.0 discussion, the key is interaction and willingness to enhance library services in collaboration with our users.

<http://acrlblog.org/2006/03/10/what-20-means-to-me/>

Wielhorski, Karen. **"¿Cómo enseñar a los usuarios remotos a utilizar los recursos electrónicos de información?"** *The Public-Access Computer Systems Review*, vol. 5,N. 4 (1994).

¿Las bibliotecas tienen la misión de educar a los usuarios remotos sobre sus recursos electrónicos de información? Algunos bibliotecarios creen que no es necesario debido al

desarrollo de sistemas cada vez más fáciles y al creciente conocimiento de computación de los usuarios. ¿Pero confiar en la experiencia práctica de los usuarios es realmente lo mejor?

<http://www.bibnal.edu.ar/paginas/recursosbiblio/users.htm>

Youngman, Daryl C. **"Reflexiones acerca del personal bibliotecario en la era de la tecnología: Elementos básicos para hacer frente al cambio"**. *Biblioteca Nacional de Argentina* (2000).

La tecnología es el hoy y es el futuro. La tecnología cambió para siempre la manera como los bibliotecarios trabajan cumpliendo tareas muy diferentes. El recurso humano es esencial para el éxito de un servicio basado en la tecnología y las bibliotecas enfrentan el desafío de desarrollar e instrumentar esos servicios a la vez que mantienen los tradicionales, casi siempre sin aumentar el personal.

<http://www.bibnal.edu.ar/paginas/recursosbiblio/considerations.htm>

Documentos/Documents

Alexandria Library Project

The Alexandria Digital Library is a distributed digital library with collections of georeferenced materials which includes the operational library, with various nodes and collections, and the research program through which digital library architectures, gazetteer applications, educational applications and software components are modeled, prototyped and evaluated.

<http://alexandria.sdc.ucsb.edu/>

American Memory, The Library of Congress

American Memory provides free and open access through the Internet to written and spoken words, sound recordings, still and moving images, prints, maps, and sheet music that document the U.S. experience. It is a digital record of U.S. history and creativity. These materials, from the collections of the Library of Congress and other institutions, chronicle historical events, people, places and ideas, serving the public as a resource for education and lifelong learning.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html>

The Center for the Study of Digital Libraries

The Center for the Study of Digital Libraries was established in 1995 by The Texas A&M University System Board of Regents and builds upon research developed in the Hypermedia Research Laboratory established in 1987. A member of the global digital library research community, the Center provides a focal point for digital libraries research and technology for the State of Texas.

<http://www.csdl.tamu.edu/csdl/center/center.html>

Cyber Dewey

A Hotlist of Internet Sites organized using Dewey Decimal Classification codes.

<http://www.anthus.com/CyberDewey/CyberDewey.html>

Digital Collections, Cornell University Library

The more than 40 Cornell University Library Digital Collections are open to the general public.

<http://moa.cit.cornell.edu/>

Digital Library, Johns Hopkins University

Project MUSE is a unique collaboration between libraries and publishers providing 100% full-text, affordable and user-friendly online access to over 300 high quality humanities, arts, and social sciences journals from 60 scholarly publishers.

<http://muse.jhu.edu/>

Digital Library Project, University of California

The Berkeley Digital Library Project is developing the tools and technologies to support highly improved models of the "scholarly information life cycle." Our goal is to facilitate the move from the current centralized, discrete publishing model, to a distributed, continuous, and self-publishing model, while still preserving the best aspects of the current model such as peer review.

<http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/>

Film and Video Project, Carnegie Mellon University

The overarching goal of the Inmedia initiatives is to achieve machine understanding of video and film media, including all aspects of search, retrieval, visualization, and summarization in both contemporaneous and archival content collections.

<http://www.inmedia.cs.cmu.edu/>

Library Digital Initiative, Harvard University Library

Harvard University's Library Digital Initiative is a comprehensive program begun in 1998 to develop the University's capacity to manage digital information. Intent is to create the technical infrastructure to support the acquisition, organization, delivery, and archiving of digital library materials and enriching the Harvard University Library collections with a significant set of digital resources.

<http://hul.harvard.edu/ldi/>

Netiquette, Yale University Library

Internet technology has made it possible for people all around the world to communicate with each other in meaningful ways, whether for research, education, business or enjoyment through e-mail. We have all experienced dramatic changes in the ways we work and live that could not have been predicted a decade ago.

<http://www.library.yale.edu/training/netiquette/>

A Pioneering Digital Library Project Viewed from a Library Perspective

In 1992, the Advanced Research Projects Agency awarded a three-year grant to the Corporation for National Research Initiatives and five research universities to build a large-scale, distributed digital library of computer science technical reports produced by project participants. The participating universities were Carnegie Mellon University, Cornell University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University, and the University of California at Berkeley.

<http://epress.lib.uh.edu/pr/v7/n2/ande7n2.html>

Virtual Reference, Ohio Library Council

The goal is to improve the quality of reference service in Ohio and to expand training access to include everyone, anytime, at any pace. Its emphasis on the web is the reference process, whether service is provided in-house or with remote technology.

<http://www.olc.org/ore/>

Vitual Library, South Carolina

The DISCUS Virtual Library gives citizens of South Carolina free online access to the best subscription library resources.

<http://www.scdiscus.org/>

Educación/Education

Alternative Basic Library Education

Designed to help library staff members who have no formal education in library science to acquire the basic knowledge and skills needed to operate or work in a library, the program consists of workshops and online training.

<http://www.lili.org/forlibs/ce/able.htm>

Department of Information and Library Science, Southern Connecticut University

The Master of Science Program in Instructional Technology offers concentrations in media production, the design of systems for teaching and learning, and corporate training.

<http://www.southernct.edu/departments/lis/>

Department of Information Studies, UCLA

The Department of Information Studies offers a unique blend of professional and scholarly programs and perspectives that honor and address our mission and prepare information professionals and researchers for rewarding and challenging careers that address our pluralistic and changing world, both locally and globally. Over half of the nation's workforce is now directly engaged in producing, processing and distributing information. Global information and communications systems share information and bring communities together across space and time in completely new ways.

<http://is.gseis.ucla.edu/>

Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois

Recognized as a premier institution, frequently ranked number one and consistently among the top three U.S. LIS schools. For more than 100 years, it has prepared students for careers as leaders in information professions and research. As one of the oldest LIS schools in the country, Illinois helped establish and develop the methods used in the field of library and information science today. Graduates are adept at using the latest technology and methods for reference, research, information organization, and other professional tasks.

<http://www.lis.uiuc.edu/>

Idaho's Supplemental Alternative Basic Library Education Program

Designed to provide additional resources to help library staff members who have no formal education in library science to acquire the basic knowledge and skills needed to operate or work in a library.

<http://www.lili.org/forlibs/ce/sable.htm>

Librarians' Guild: Education & Training

The Librarians' Guild represents the professional librarians of the Los Angeles Public Library. It is both a labor union and an organization representing the professional concerns of librarians.

<http://librariansguild.org/id6.html>

Library and Information Services Specialization, University of Missouri

Librarians have long been respected both for their ability to organize information and their commitment to providing access to the world's knowledge. In their efforts to make information more readily accessible, librarians have always been eager to embrace new technologies.

<http://www.si.umich.edu/msi/lis.htm>

Marketing the Library

Marketing is the process of planning, pricing, promoting, and distributing goods and services to create ongoing and dynamic "exchanges" because customer needs and library products change. The Ohio Library Council offers web-based training.

<http://www.olc.org/marketing/>

Master of Science in Library & Information Science, Drexel University

The MS in Library & Information Science has long been acknowledged to be a leading program. It is ranked number one for its specialization in information systems and ninth overall nationally by *U.S. News and World Report*.

http://www.drexel.com/Fields_of_Study/information_sciences/MDI/index.shtml

School of Communication, Information and Library Studies, University of New Jersey

Leader in responding to the information revolution and the fast-paced changes occurring in the fields of communication, information and media. It is a community of scholars who enjoy and excel at educating individuals who make lasting contributions to the interdisciplinary study of communication, journalism, and library and information science.

<http://www.scils.rutgers.edu/>

School of Information and Library Science, North Carolina

Seeks to advance the profession and practice of librarianship and information science; to prepare students for careers in the field of information and library science; and to make significant contributions to the study of information.

<http://www.ils.unc.edu/index.html/>

School of Library and Information Management, Emporia State University

Founded in 1902, the School of Library and Information Management, better known as SLIM, serves a twelve state area from Kansas to North Dakota to Oregon to New Mexico and back to Kansas. Tradition and innovation form the foundation of a friendly and supportive learning environment with a reputation for graduating outstanding library leaders and information professionals.

<http://slim.emporia.edu/>

School of Library and Information Science, Indiana University

Almost 8,000 alumni are found across the United States and worldwide. Over the years, the school has attracted millions of dollars in research funds, from bodies such as the National Science Foundation and the Institute for Museum and Library Services. It offers degrees in both library science and information science.

<http://www.slis.indiana.edu/>

Organizaciones/Organizations

American Association of Law Libraries

Prepares informative materials describing opportunities in law librarianship; coordinates distribution of information on law librarianship annually to library schools, law schools, paralegal programs, bar associations and other target groups; answers questions about the profession; prepares career day programs and materials.

<http://www.aallnet.org/committee/rllc/index.asp>

American Library Association

The oldest and largest library association in the world, with more than 64,000 members. Its mission is to promote the highest quality library and information services and public access to information. ALA offers professional services and publications to members and nonmembers, including online news stories from *American Libraries* and analysis of crucial issues from the Washington Office.

<http://www.ala.org/>

The Association for Library Collections & Technical Services

Comprised of nearly 5,000 members from across the United States and 42 countries, is the premier resource for information specialists in collection development, preservation, and technical services. It is leader in the development of principles, standards, and best practices for creating, collecting, organizing, delivering, and preserving information resources in all forms.

<http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/aboutalcts/Default1513.htm>

Association of College & Research Libraries

A division of the American Library Association, is a professional association of academic librarians and other interested individuals dedicated to enhancing the ability of academic library and information professionals to serve the information needs of the higher education community and to improve learning, teaching, and research.

<http://www.acrlblog.org/>

Association of Research Libraries

Nonprofit organization of 123 research libraries at comprehensive, research-extensive institutions in the U.S. and Canada that share similar research missions, aspirations, and achievements. Member libraries make up a large portion of the academic and research library marketplace.

<http://www.arl.org/>

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

IFLA is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It is the global voice of the library and information profession. It has 1,700 members in 150 countries around the world.

<http://ifla.org/>

International Organization for Standardization

ISO is a network of the national standards institutes of 156 countries, with a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, that coordinates the system. ISO is a non-governmental organization. Its members are not delegates of national governments. Nevertheless, it occupies a special position between the public and private sectors.

<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ISOOnline.frontpage>

South Dakota Library Network

The mission of the South Dakota Library Network is to enable all libraries within South Dakota to provide the State's residents with the information they need, when they need it, and where they need it.

<http://www.sdln.net/OLDWEB/about/training.htm>

Special Libraries Association

Nonprofit global organization for innovative information professionals and their strategic partners. It serves more than 12,000 members in 83 countries in the information profession, including corporate, academic and government information specialists.

<http://www.sla.org/>

U.S. National Commission on Library and Information Science

NCLIS is a permanent, independent agency of the federal government to advise the President and Congress on national and international library and information policies, to appraise and assess the adequacies and deficiencies of library and information resources and services, and to develop overall plans for meeting national library and information needs. Broadly speaking, NCLIS is responsible for addressing the information and learning needs of the U.S.

<http://www.nclis.gov/>

**Centro de Recursos Informativos
Bogotá, Colombia
Tel: (571) 315-2131
Fax: (571) 315-2208**
<http://bogota.usembassy.gov>
e-mail: webB@state.gov

El Centro de Recursos Informativos (IRC por sus siglas en inglés: Information Resources Center), establecido para apoyar los programas de la Embajada de Estados Unidos de América, brinda información actualizada sobre Estados Unidos en las áreas de interés bilateral, como son: economía y comercio, corrupción, lavado de dinero, democracia y derechos humanos, drogas y narcotráfico, extradición, propiedad intelectual, terrorismo, ambiente. Por medio de la página en la internet, se ofrece acceso a legislación, política exterior, a miles de oficinas del gobierno y otras instituciones estadounidenses. Nuestro público se compone de oficinas gubernamentales, medios de comunicación, académicos, profesionales, investigadores y organizaciones no gubernamentales. Le invitamos a visitar estos sitios en la Internet, y solicitarnos los artículos que le interesen.